

# The Weekly Museum.

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[NUMBER 333]

NEW-YORK: Printed and Published by JOHN HARRISSON, at his Printing-Office, (Yorick's Head) No. 3, Peck Slip.

## NARRATIVE of the SUFFERINGS of MADAME GODIN.

ON the first day of October, 1769, Madame Godin departed from Riobamba, the place of her residence, for Laguna, on her way to France, accompanied by her brothers, *Sieur R—*, a physician, and his servants, her faithful negro, and three female Indian domestics, together with an escort of thirty-one Indians, to carry herself and her baggage, the road being impassable, even for mules. The Indians which Madame Godin had engaged, and who were paid as usual, in advance, were scarcely arrived at Canclos, when they ran away; perhaps afraid of the unhealthiness of the air; it may be, apprehensive of being made to go on shipboard, a terrific circumstance to them, who had never even seen a canoe but at a distance, "But it is not necessary," says M. Godin to his friend M. de la Condamine, "to seek such good reasons, for their desertion; you know, sir, often they have abandoned us upon the mountains during our operations," what was Madame Godin to do in such a situation? Although it were possible to have returned by the same route, her eager desire of reaching the vessel prepared for her by two sovereigns, and of once more beholding a beloved husband, from whom she had been separated twenty years, determined to proceed, and to brave every danger to which she might be exposed, and to endeavour to surmount every obstacle that might retard her progress.

There remained only two Indians in the village who had escaped the small pox, which had lately raged there. They had no canoe; but they offered to construct one, and to conduct her to the mouth of Andoas, about twelve days journey lower on the river Babonasa; a distance, one may suppose of about one hundred and fifty leagues. They paid them in advance. The canoe being finished, they all departed in it from Canclos. Having sailed two days, they stopped to pass the night ashore. Next morning the two Indians disappeared. The unfortunate company re-embarked without a guide, and the first day afforded no accident. The following day about twelve o'clock, they discovered a canoe lying in a little port; and a hut (carbet) in which they found a convalescent Indian, who consented to go with them and steer the canoe. The third day in endeavoring to recover *Sieur R—*'s hat which had fallen into the river, the Indian himself fell in, and, being too weak to gain the canoe, was drowned. Thus the canoe became again Pilotless, and had only those who were totally unacquainted with every neces-

sary manœuvre left to guide it: besides, it soon began to leak, which obliged them to land, and build an hut for a temporary residence. They were then but five or six days journey from Andoas. *Sieur R—* offered to go thither, and set out with his servant and Madame Godin's faithful negro, who she consented should attend him to assist in taking care of his effects, which he wisely resolved not to leave behind him. Madame Godin's brothers were so dismayed by the disaster which had just happened, that she could not prevail on them to accompany *Sieur R—* in the canoe to Andoas. *Sieur R—*, on his departure, assured Madame Godin and her brothers, that in less than fifteen days they should have a canoe and Indians. Twenty-five tedious days did they vainly wait in expectation of the accomplishment of his promise; but losing all hope from that quarter, they made a raft upon which they placed all their provisions and effects, and proceeded slowly along the river. The raft, which was ill constructed, struck against a tree that lay concealed in the river, and was overlet: every soul and every thing were immersed. Happily, however, no one perished; "thanks to the narrowness of the river in that place," says M. Godin. Madame Godin sunk twice and was with difficulty saved by her brother. Reduced to a situation yet more dreadful than the first, they all resolved to pursue the banks of the river on foot. What an enterprize! "You know, sir," continued M. Godin to his friend, "that the borders of this river are covered with a wood rendered impervious to the rays of the sun by the herbs, brambles, and shrubs, that creep up the trunks and blend with the branches of the trees; in passing through which, much time is employed in opening a passage by means of a bill hook."

They returned to their hut, took all the provisions that remained there, and began their melancholy journey. Observing, that in following the course of the river, its meanderings considerably lengthened their rout, they entered into the wood to avoid them, and in a few days after lost their way. Though destitute of provisions, oppressed with thirst, and their feet sorely wounded with berries and thorns, they continued to push forward through immeasurable wilds and gloomy forests, drawing refreshment from the berries, and wild fruits which they now and then collected as they went along. At length, exhausted by hunger, thirst, and extreme fatigue, their strength failed them—down they sunk, helpless and forlorn. Thus they impatiently waited to be relieved by death, who delayed not long.—In three or four days they all successively expired, ex-

cept Madame Godin, who continued stretched beside her brothers and the other corpses 48 hours, deprived of the use of all her faculties, and still tormented with ardent thirst. At last, Providence, who had resolved to preserve her life, gave her strength and courage to rise and go seek the salvation which awaited her. She was now without stockings, barefooted and almost naked; two cloaks and her shift, which had been torn into rags by the briars, sufficed not to cover her. Having cut off the soles of her brother's shoes, she fastened them to her feet, and took her lonely way. In about nine days, according to their calculation, she arrived on the borders of Babonasa. It is probable, (as M. Godin remarks) that the tediousness appeared longer to her than it really was. "For," continues he, "is it not incredible, that a woman naturally delicate, and who had been tenderly reared, could, reduced to such extremities, live even four days? Yet she has assured me, that she was ten days alone in the woods."

The recollection of the sad scene to which she had so recently been a witness, the horrors of solitude and darkness, in a desert infested with serpents and numberless ferocious animals, the fear of death ever present to her mind, a fear which was increasing every instant, made such an impression on her imagination, that her hair became white. The second day of her sad journey, in which she could not have proceeded far, she found water; and the following day some wild fruit and green eggs, supposed by M. Godin to be the eggs of partridge. So much was her wine-pipe contracted by the privation of nutriment, that she could hardly swallow a sufficiency of the sustenance which chance presented to her, as would support her emaciated frame.

The ninth day of her journey had just begun to dawn, when she reached the borders of Babonasa. At the instant of her arrival, she heard a noise at the distance of about two hundred paces. A sudden emotion of dread made her at first retire into the adjoining wood; but reflecting that nothing worse than her present state could befall her, and that consequently she had nothing to fear, she approached the shore, and observed two Indians pushing a canoe into the river. It is usual with those people, when they go ashore for the night, to drag their canoe, or part of it, on land, lest, while they sleep, it should break from its moorings and be driven with the current. The Indians, as soon as they perceived Madame Godin, hastened to her. These Indians, who had long since fled from Canclos with their wives, to escape the contagion of the small pox, already mentioned to



have raged there, had just left a little hut which they had some distance, in order to go to Andoas. They heard Madame Godin's request benignly, took her under their care, and conducted her to that village. Here she intended at first to have staid for some time to rest from her fatigues; but so much was she incensed at the base conduct of the resident missionary, that she would not have remained there, could she have acted agreeably to her wishes.

There happened about this time a great revolution in the missions of Spanish America dependant on Lima, Quito, Charcas, and Paraguay, which had been reclaimed and founded by the Jesuits two centuries ago. An order from Madrid had expelled them from their colleges and missions: They had also been arrested, put on ship-board, and sent to the dominions of the pope. This event, however, had not occasioned more confusion than the chaining of the vicar of the village. The Jesuits were succeeded by secular priests. Of that order was the man who filled the office of missionary at Andoas. "And of whom," says M. Godin, "I endeavored to forget even the name." Madame Godin, bereaved of almost every thing, knew not how to evince her gratitude to the two Indians who had saved her life; till happening to recollect that she had on two golden necklaces (according to the usage of her country) she presented one to each Indian. Their joy was excessive. But the missionary seized on the necklaces in her presence, and replaced them with three or four of a coarse cloth made of cotton, which is fabricated in the country called Tuouyo. Madame Godin was so enraged at this piece of insolence and inhumanity, that she instantly demanded a canoe next day for Launa. An Indian woman of Andoas made her a cotton petticoat, "to pay for which," M. Godin says, "she sent messengers as soon as she arrived at Laguna. This petticoat, as well as the soles of her brother's shoes, of which she made sandals, she still preserves—sad memento's! not less dear to me than they were to her."

Madame Godin survived several years the hardships and disasters related in the foregoing narration. Her husband's letter to M. de Condamine, the source of all my information on this affecting subject, was written four years after her return to his arms, and while she was still living.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

A C A R D.

THE Public can be supplied with Boots and Shoes of superior quality in Fair-Street, of Mr. L\*\*\*\*\*, from London. As there are many prejudic'd in favor of that city, their manufactories, and those who come from it, no doubt they will encourage him, (as it is generally done) by giving him *eighteen* or twenty shillings for a pair of Mens Shoes, and Boots in proportion, to enable him to pursue his mean and favorite plan, namely, of giving eight shillings for making a pair of shoes, when seven is the stated price, and the journeymen, in general, content with it. He has also asserted, that if the employers give eight shillings, he, the said L\*\*\*\*\*, will give nine; if this man is encouraged, shoes will rise from the now stated price to what no poor person can afford to give; I hope the public will contemplate that they will be the sufferers. For, in proportion as Mr. L\*\*\*\*\* is encouraged, their bills will increase, and so rapid it will be that many will import them, and this useful branch of Manufactory will be ruined, and hundreds who find a support from it will be forced to pursue another line of business to procure a livelihood. AN AMERICAN CORDWAINER.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

On Miss M——B——, of this city.

BEAUTY and innocence adorn  
The lovely Delia, young and gay;  
Her crimson cheek outvies the morn,  
Her blooming health, the sweets of May.

Her heart is pure, but sportful too,  
And beats with animation high—  
"Base adulation" will undo  
The nymph—and cause a bitter sigh!

Forbear, thou flatterer! to allure  
From virtue's path, the artless maid:  
Spare her—and let her mind mature—  
Let wisdom ripen, for her aid.

Ah! should you pluck the blooming rose,  
Which gives sweet pleasure to the eye—  
No more its beauties would disclose—  
No longer please—but fade and die!

September 24.

J. C. T.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

The HAPPY WOMAN.

In answer to the HAPPY MAN, in our paper of  
August, 30. being the second Part of  
the same tune. (Short Verse.)

HOW happy is the maid  
Who's fortune it has been,  
To keep a proper distance from  
That paltry creature man.  
Who strives with all his might  
Our virtuous sex to numb;  
And like the doleful bird of night,  
Does little else but grumble;  
Whole stores are not enough,  
In full, to feed a snipe;  
Who can't endure a box of snuff  
And reprobates a pipe.  
Whole parsimonious soul  
Craves profit from the needle.  
And gives the wheel's detested din,  
The preference to a fiddle,  
Who, lest expences gain,  
As family in number grows,  
Withholds the sacred rites of love,  
Or sparingly bestows.  
Who urges up his wife,  
Be weather e'er so cold,  
And if she drop a mild rebuke,  
Exclaims, "you wretched scold!"  
This maid will much rejoice,  
(And with reason sure she can)  
That she has kept a distance from  
That paltry creature man.

L. B.

On seeing Miss H——H P——T,

HOW vain is ev'ry cautious art,  
The pow'r of love to shun,  
With all our care to avoid the smart,  
How soon our hearts are won!  
When proper objects fire the breast,  
We need not check love's voice;  
We need not labour to arrest  
Its swift impetuous course.  
A charming nymph I late beheld,  
Of sweet bewitching mien;  
Whose soft attractions soon compell'd  
My heart to own its queen.  
Her manners easy and polite,  
No flippant arts debas'd,  
Her mind display'd a native light,  
With no vain pride disgrac'd.  
Content I'll wear her pleasing chain,  
Her will with joy obey,  
And to her praise with plausive strain  
I dedicate my lay.

C. K.

## Sunday Monitor, No.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 28.

What must I do to be saved?—Divine answer;  
Believe on the LORD JESUS, and thou shalt be  
saved, and thy house, ACTS xvi. 31.

ALTHOUGH is not a confidence of our own making, but it is GOD, that works it in a contrite and repenting heart. This faith purifies the heart, destroys the old Adam, overcomes the world, changes us in heart, mind, and all the powers and faculties of the soul, which is the true Protestant faith; and not that we only think and say, "I believe." By this we must try our faith. All true believers have received it under a sense of holy contrition and sorrow. If we feel something of this, and apply to CHRIST by prayer for faith and grace, we have a sure mark of faith already; for if we did not believe, we would not pray. And he that daily cleanses himself in the blood of CHRIST, has true faith and hope already, though he is but weak, and does not taste any joy.

Ye dying souls that sit  
In darkness and distress,  
Look from the borders of the pit  
To CHRIST's recovering grace.  
Sinners shall hear the sound;  
Their thankful tongues shall own,  
Their righteousness and strength is found  
In CHRIST the LORD, alone.  
In him shall Israel trust,  
And see their guilt forgiv'n;  
God will pronounce the sinners just,  
And take the saints to Heav'n.

SONG.—CONTENTMENT,

THE comforts of life may be clearly defin'd,  
And each may come in for his share;  
All trouble is merely a freak of the mind;  
Alas! how we're apt to despair!  
In all situations a man may be glad,  
He ne'er was created for woe;  
Let him seek and he'll find there is bliss to be had  
And plenty of comfort below.  
Too oft we are careless of what we enjoy,  
And seldom contented a day;  
We suffer our passion our peace to annoy,  
And trifle our moments away.  
Let us look at our neighbours of ev'ry degree,  
And all their misfortunes review;  
The thousand unfortunate creatures you'll see,  
More wretched and friendless than you!  
Then let us not fall in an error so wrong,  
But trust to a power above;  
Be cheerful and gay with a friend and a song,  
And live with contentment and love.  
September 25.

R. H.

PRESERVATION crowned by FORTUNE.

AN extraordinary circumstance is mentioned in the Vienna print to have happened in that metropolis. A Jew, living in the third story of a house, near the great custom house, was playing with his only child, about six years old, at a window, when unluckily the child leaped out; the distracted father was running down stairs, expecting in the streets to pick up the lifeless remains of his dear child, when he was presented with the body, almost unhurt, by a porter, who, accidentally looking upwards in passing by the house, caught the child in his arms. The father presented the porter with a bank note of 2000 florins, and parted with him, with a request to apply to him whenever he should be in want.



[INDIAN NEWS]

THE Albany Gazette of Sept. 18, gives the following: On Monday last arrived in this city from Michelimakanoch, via Detroit and Niagara, James Niel, an inhabitant of Beardstown, Neilson county, Kentucky; and one of the pack-horsemen employed by the contractors to General Wayne's army: He says he was taken by the Indians at the attack on Fort Recovery; stripped of his cloathing and carried a journey of three weeks west, into the interior parts of their country; that during their march he was twice tied up to be burnt, but that some casualty happened each time which prevented it. On his arrival at Michelimakanoch he was ransomed by Capt Boyle, commanding at that post: from whom he obtained a pass to Detroit, where he obtained another pass, to Niagara from Col. England: at Niagara Gov. Simcoe renewed his pass, and gave him liberty to return home, and eleven dollars to bare his expenses. He confirms the account in our paper of Thursday last, of the defeat of the Indians at the Miami, and says several white people were with the Indians, as he saw several of them brought into Detroit, while he was there. He also says, Simon Girty, and a son of Col. Magee, who lives at the Rapids of the Miami, commanded the Indians: that Girty publicly declared, that he took off Captain Gibson's scalp.

From Whites town, Sept 3.

The following interesting intelligence was communicated to the Editor in a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, dated Bath, Ontario County, August 19th, 1794.

"Yesterday arrived here two gentleman of character from Upper Canada; before they left that Province, two runners had come in from the Miamias, informing, that on General Wayne's approaching within 40 miles of the post lately taken by the British, all the cavalry were detached, it is supposed under the command of General Scott; that on approaching the fort, he summoned the garrison to surrender and evacuate the territories of the United States; the answer was, that he would defend it to the last. A second summons was sent, and that if the fort was not instantly evacuated, they would attack it sword in hand, and put every man to death. On the near approach of the American troops, the British marched out, and were ordered to ground their arms, which they did. Out of humanity, the American commanding officer, delivered to them one day's provisions, and dismissed them with this injunction, never to let him catch them again within the territory of the United States.

"The arms, ammunition and provision were sent to Gen. Wayne and the post destroyed."

"The same gentlemen say, that it was currently reported at Niagara, that in consequence of this, and the Indians having lost the day in two different skirmishes, one at Fort Recovery, in which fifty were killed, and seventy in an attack on the horse, while on their march on the above expedition, they had sent a hatchet and string of wampun to Simcoe, saying that the hatchet was too blunt.

"They farther say, that before they left Niagara, two companies, one of the Grenadiers, the other light infantry, and four pieces of heavy artillery men, had marched to Fort Erie, supposed on their way to re-establish the Fort on the Rapids of the Miami.

"It is further extraordinary, that the universal mark of distinction given to General Wayne of late, among the British, is the Rebel General—to such confamete impudence has the conduct of that nation arrived."

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The following is an extract of a letter written by a gentleman of the strictest veracity in New-York, to a person of respectability in this city.

"By accounts through the English garrisons on the Lakes, we are informed, that General Wayne defeated the Indians on the 20 of August, with uncommon slaughter. The scene of action is said to have been upon the Miami, and the Indians, say these accounts, left 300 on the field.

"It is added, that the British post at the Rapids of the Miami had been abandoned, and another position taken.

"This new position, which is commanded by Major Campbell, with three companies, I understand is higher up the Miami, and in the neighbourhood of the field of Wayne's victory. It seems that immediately after the action, Wayne summoned Campbell to evacuate his post, which was refused. Gen. Wayne soon after disappeared—This circumstance is attributed to his being in want of provisions.\* From an apprehension that his army is going against Detroit, that post has been strengthened by a considerable body of militia—at least this cause is assigned for an augmentation of the garrison of Detroit.

"Several British subjects (said to be Canadians) were left wounded among the Indians, and my information states, that Wayne hung two of them."

"We are assured, that General Wayne, had previously to his march, adopted the most effectual means of securing supplies of provisions; so that his intention, when he suddenly disappeared, after the summons to Campbell, was probably to make an attack upon another quarter.

The General's dispatches are hourly expected. Extract of a letter from Lancaster, dated September 15.

"A party of Indians were seen within 30 or 40 miles from Huntington, very lately, and the people of that settlement are flying into Frankstown and others fortifying."

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, dated September 12.

"The present disturbances in this county have a good deal subsided, but are yet far from having lost their original spirit. Yesterday the people of the different counties were to meet in districts and townships, to sign the submission to the laws—at this district it was conducted and ended with great moderation: the people almost all signed the submission; but in the other districts of this county, I am afraid, it has not terminated so favourable. In one district, the two parties, one for peace, the other for war, separated, when the war party appeared the most numerous, and the peace party were intimidated from signing. Almost all the leaders in exciting the present disturbances are now for peace and a submission to the laws, but they have no longer influence when they become peaceable citizens, which establishes a melancholy truth, that men can raise an insurrection when they cannot conduct it."

We are authorized to say, that it has been agreed between Mr. Jay and lord Grenville, that during the present negociation and until the conclusion of it, all things shall remain and be preserved in statu quo; that therefore both parties shall continue to hold their possessions and that all hostile encroachments on either side shall be done away; that all hostile measures (if any such should have taken place) shall cease; and that, in case it should unfortunately have happened, that prisoners or property should have been taken, the prisoners shall be released and the property restored; and that both governments shall immediately give orders and instructions accordingly. Ar-

rangements have been accordingly taken on both sides.

With respect to the negociation at large, we can only observe, that we are informed through the means of a gentleman, lately in London, in whose opportunities of intelligence we have confidence, that when Mr. Jay entered into explanations with lord Grenville, there was no reason to be satisfied or to consider appearance as being unfavourable, and that no delays, or acts to procrastinate had been practised: that considerable discussions have taken place, and Mr. Jay had been presented to the king and queen, the reception by whom was satisfactory, that from any persons of real weight, the general conduct of government received the most unreserved approbation, and the character of the President was spoken of in the highest respect: that the mass of the British nation was well disposed towards ours; that as to designs, which may be, or may have been in the cabinet, no body could speak with any precision, that war with us would certainly be an unpopular measure, provided nothing should occur to fix the imputation of aggression on us: that a new arrangement of the ministry was said to have taken place and would be soon announced; that, if true, it would give strength to the administration by uniting the leaders of the contending parties: that it is not improbable, that the operation of this change in the ministry would occasion some delay, as the concurrence and councils of the new ministers would be necessary to the stability of any system relative to the United States that they may be in contemplation: that the informant would not pretend to predict or conjecture what that system may be; and that things appeared to be so circumstanced, as that neither a hostile nor a pacific system would surprise him.

Capt. Yard, of the brig Twiss, 18 days from St. Croix, informs, that he spoke with Connel, yesterday at the Fort, from Guadaloupe, who told him that the British kept a continual bombardment at Point a Petre, and that the French had 6000 people of colour very well disciplined inside, 3000 stand of arms and 273 barrels of powder with plenty of provisions. Capt. Yard says that about the latter end of August 5 or 600 troops arrived at Basse terre, from Gibraltar.

MARRIED

By the Rev. Dr. Foster, Mr. JAMES SWORDS, Printer, to Miss RACHEL BUSKIRK—both of this city.

EVENING SCHOOL,

THOMAS SHIELDS returns his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public for past favours, and informs them that he intends opening an Evening School, for the tuition of Youth of each sex, at his School Room, No. 20, Chestnut-Street, on Monday evening, 5th Octob. next, where he means to give the most strict attendance, and hopes that all who please to favour him with their tuition, may behave with the utmost decorum, as if otherwise they will be expelled the School. Sept. 27.

ONE PENNY REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, an APPRENTICE BOY, named Thomas Wallote, between 18 and 19 years of age, a Taylor by trade, about 5 feet high, well set, light brown hair, and wore it que'd, peck pitted, of fresh complexion. Had on a Thickset Breeches, Cassimere waistcoat, and striped stockings.—Whoever will secure said Apprentice, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges. THOMAS FORDON.

New-York, Sept. 27, 1794.



## Books and Stationary,

For Sale at the PRINTING OFFICE of  
JOHN HARRISON,  
YORICK'S HEAD, No. 3, PECK-SLIP,  
Among which are the following:

**H**OLY BIBLE, folio & quarto,  
Ferguson's Roman History,  
Stewart's History of Scotland,  
Gordon's History of America  
Warwell's Travels,  
Priestley's Letters to the Jews,  
Bruce's Memoirs,  
Essay on happiness,  
History of the French Revolution,  
History of America,  
Life of Col. Gardiner,  
Life of Baron Trenck,  
Robert Boyl,  
Tom Jones,  
Vicar of Wakefield,  
Julia Benton,  
Mrs. Bleeker's Works,  
Keats Sketches,  
Children's Friend,  
Cutlers Practice of Physic  
Youngs Night Thoughts  
Paradise Lost,  
Poems of Phillis Wheatly,  
Majors Companion,  
Young Malon's Monitor  
Hervey's Meditations,  
Fordyce's Sermons,  
Whitefield's do.  
The Marrow of Divinity  
Religious Courtship,  
Complete letter writer  
The Child's Instructor, and school books of every kind, and an assortment of copper plate copy books, &c. &c.  
And a large Assortment of Chap and Childrens Books.

The Practical Navigator, and Seamans New Daily Assistant.

### SEAMEN'S JOURNALS.

Blank Books of all Kinds.

Pocket Memorandum Books, Receipt Books, Copperplate Copy Books, best gilt quarto Writing Paper, common do. best foolscap do. common do. Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, Black Lead Pencils, Ink-Stands, Slates, Playing-Cards, Message do. Penknives, India Ink, India Rubber, Patent Cake and Liquid Blacking for boots and shoes, &c. &c. Harlem Oil, Turlington's Balsam, Prentiss' Balsam for Corns, and Anderson's Pills.

JAMES HEARD AND CO.  
No. 84 (formerly 91,) William-Street.

**R**ESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have, and are opening, a very general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the present, and approaching season, many of which are purchased at reduced prices for Cash, which they will dispose of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at such prices as will render them an object worthy of attention.

New York, May 10, 1794.

15th.

### AN APPRENTICE

**W**ANTED immediately, to a Genteel Business.—Enquire of the Printer,

## AN EVENING SCHOOL.

**T**HE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that on Monday the 22d inst. he intends, with the assistance of a gentleman every way qualified for the business, to open an EVENING SCHOOL, at his Academy, No. 7, Pine (formerly King) street; where constant attendance will be given to instruct those who may wish to make improvements in any of the following branches: viz. the English and Latin Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry plain and spherical, Mensuration, superficial and solid, Navigation, Surveying and Gauging: Also, at the same place will be taught, the French Language, by a gentleman of liberal education, lately from Philadelphia, whose mode of Tuition has hitherto been greatly approved of.

N. B. Hours of attendance will be from 6 to 8 P. M.

September 13.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

31st

## Carpenters and Joiners Tools.

**A** General assortment of Tools for Carpenters, Joiners, &c. for sale by  
JEREMIAH HALLETT and Co.  
No. 171, Water-Street, between Burling-Slip and Fly-Market. Also—

## WHITE CHAPPLE NEEDLES,

Of the best quality, and all other kinds of Needles, being the best assortment of that article offered for sale in this city: And a general assortment of Goods in the Hard Ware line.

## AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Made at the New-York Cotton and Linen Manufactory, and for sale by ANDREW STOCKHOLM, at No. 303, Pearl-Street, formerly Queen-Street, near Peck Slip.

**A** Great variety of striped and plain nankeens, for the summer season, calculated for ladies or gentlemen, which will be retailed for the present.

Also will be ready in a few days,

German stripes, thicksets, bridgetts, or rib de leurs, sattinets, jeans, pillow suttians, dimities, cross vers, checks, and bed ticken, stocking yarn of different qualities, and candle wick.

Orders for cotton goods of any quality made to pattern, on the shortest notice.

Wanted, workmen in the cotton line, and likewise a number of apprentices, either girls or boys, from 7 years old and upwards.

June 14.

18—th.

## PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING.

No. 75, Pearl Street.

**T**HE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for their generous encouragement in the line of his business.

SHIP and HOUSE PAINTING,

done with neatness and dispatch.

Ornamental Painting, & Signs elegantly executed.

JOHN VANDER POOL.

## MINIATURE PAINTING.

**M**R. PETER HENRI begs leave to inform the Public and his friends, that he lives No. 59, Pearl-Street, (formerly No. 3, Great-Dock-Street.) The Ladies and Gentlemen who are desirous of being acquainted with the merit of his Performances in Painting, as well as Likenesses, are invited to call at his house above mentioned, where they may see some specimens of his abilities in MINIATURE PAINTING.

N. B. Those who might wish to be drawn privately may depend upon an inviolable secrecy.

Sept. 13.

31 3 4

## NOTICE.

**B**Y order of Benjamin Coe, Esq. of the Court of Common Pleas for the County, in the State of New-York.

Notice is hereby given to John Van Lew, late of Flushing, in the county of Queens, and State of New-York, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that, on application and due proof made to him, the said Judge, pursuant to the directions of the Law of the State of New-York, entitled "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th day of April, in the year 1786. He hath directed all the Estate, real and personal, within the county of Queens, of the said John Van Lew, an absent debtor, to be seized and that unless, the said John Van Lew doth discharge his debts within one year after this public notice of such seizure, all his Estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors.

Queens County March 22, 1794.

17.

## HENRY M. DOBBS.

**H**AVING conducted the Watch Making Business for Mr. John J. Staples, Jun. and his having now declined it, H. M. DOBBS has taken a shop, No. 64, Wall street, opposite the Tontine Coffee-House, where he carries on said Business. He pledges himself to those Gentlemen and Ladies that have estimable watches, to directly repair them himself as he has, with sincere regret, known great abuses committed, from the want of experience, in many who pretend to know that most beautiful and curious art.

N. B. These watches that were sold by him while Mr. Staples's he continues to warrant.

A few handsome English and French Silver warranted Watches, on hand.

June 14.

18—th.

## PETER VANDERHOLF, Jun.

HATTER,

**H**AVING commenced Business at No. 13 Old-Slip, acquaints his friends and the Public, that he is now carrying it on in all its respective branches; where they may at all times be supplied with any quantity of HATS of any quality or fashion, on reasonable terms.

N. B. Orders from the country executed with punctuality.

New-York, May 24 15th.

## S. L O Y D,

Stay, Mantua-Maker and Milliner.

**B**ECS leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that she carries on the above business in all its branches, at No. 21, Great Dock-Street.—She returns her most grateful acknowledgements to her friends and the public for past favors and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

Those ladies who please to favor her with their commands, may depend on the utmost exertions to give satisfaction, and the lowest terms.

Orders from town or country punctually obeyed.

July 20. 1793.

71— 17.

## GEORGE YOULE,

Plumber and Pewterer,

**I**NFORMS his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed from No. 54 to No. 234, Water-Street, between Peck and New-Slips, where he still continues to carry on his business as usual: viz. making of House leads and Scuppers, head and mid-ship pumps, lining of Cisterns, Gutters, &c. He also makes Pewter distill Worms suitable for Stills from 10 to 3000 gallons.—Likewise manufactures Spoons and Candle Moulds of every size—where the Public may be supplied in any quantity and on as reasonable terms as any of his branch of business in New-York.

May 24. 15th